MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

EFFECTIVE DATE: January 31, 1981

DPM No. 5229

I. IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME:	JO-QUENCH P-52, P-61, P-70		
CHEMICAL NAME:	--	CHEMICAL FAMILY:	Polyalkylene Glycol
FORMULA:	Inhibited Aqueous Solution	MOLECULAR WEIGHT:	--
SYNONYMS:	Metal Tempering Fluid		
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION	HAZARD CLASSIFICATION None SHIPPING NAME None		
CAS # Not applicable	CAS NAME Not applicable (mixture)		

JONELL OIL CORP.
JONELL CHEMICAL PRODUCTS DIV.
13649 E. LIVE OAK
IRWINDALE, CA 91706

II. PHYSICAL DATA

BOILING POINT, 760 mm Hg	> 100 °C (> 212 °F)	FREEZING POINT	< 0 °C
SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H_2O = 1)	1.075 to 1.102 at 20/20 °C	VAPOR PRESSURE at 20 °C	~ 17 mm Hg
VAPOR DENSITY (air = 1)	< 1 (Volatile portion)	SOLUBILITY IN WATER, % by wt.	Complete
PER CENT VOLATILES BY VOLUME	45–61	EVAPORATION RATE (Butyl Acetate = 1)	~ 1 (Volatile portio
APPEARANCE AND ODOR	Straw-colored liquid; characteristic odor.		

III. INGREDIENTS

MATERIAL	%	TLV (Units)	HAZARD
Aqueous solution of polyalkylene glycol and inorganic nitrite	100	None established	Contains less than 5% of toxic inorganic nitrites

IV. FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD

FLASH POINT [test method(s)]	None, closed cup None, open cup
FLAMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR, % by volume	Not determined (Aqueous system)
EXTINGUISHING MEDIA	None
SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES	None
UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS	If water is evaporated, polyalkylene glycol could burn. Water spray is a suitable extinguishing agent.

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V. EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBER

304/744-3487

This number is available days, nights, weekends, and holidays.

V AND SOURCE: None established by ACGIH or OSHA.

UTE EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE	
SWALLOWING	May cause nausea, vomiting, cyanosis and collapse.
SKIN ABSORPTION	None currently known.
NHALATION	None currently known.
SKIN CONTACT	May cause transient reddening of skin.
YE CONTACT	None currently known.
RONIC EFFECTS OVEREXPOSURE	None currently known.
HER HEALTH ZARDS	Repeated ingestion of inorganic nitrites may cause a fall in blood pressure, rapid pulse, headache, and visual disturbance.

ERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES:	
SWALLOWING	Give two glasses of water and induce vomiting by putting finger down throat. Call a physician.
SKIN	Wash with soap and water.
NHALATION	No emergency care anticipated.
YES	Flush with water.

TES TO PHYSICIAN

Any toxicity of this material will be due mainly to the nitrite content. If nitrite intoxication is suspected, then in severe cases it may be necessary to administer oxygen and give methylene blue intravenously, 1-2 mg/kg (as a 1% solution).

REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY		CONDITIONS TO AVOID	None
UNSTABLE	STABLE		
--	√		

INCOMPATIBILITY (materials to avoid)	--
HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION OR DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS	Burning can produce carbon dioxide and/or carbon monoxide and small amounts of oxides of nitrogen. Also see section IX.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION		CONDITIONS TO AVOID	None
May Occur	Will not Occur		
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SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IF MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED	Small spills can be flushed to a sewer with large amounts of water. Larger spills should be collected for disposal.
WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD	Incinerate in a furnace where permitted under appropriate Federal, State, and local regulations.

SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION (specify type)	See below		
VENTILATION	During quenching, some steam and small amounts of organic vapors may be evolved; the vapors could be irritating and toxic if allowed to accumulate. Adequate ventilation should be provided in the quench-tank area to remove the vapors so they will not accumulate, or respiratory equipment should be provided.		
PROTECTIVE GLOVES	Rubber or plastic	EYE PROTECTION	Safety glasses
OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT	Eye bath and safety shower		

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING

Do not take internally.
Wash thoroughly after handling.
High temperatures can liberate irritating vapor; use with adequate ventilation.

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OTHER PRECAUTIONS

Small amounts of organic vapors can be formed by oxidation of quenchant.
These vapors could be irritating or toxic if released in a poorly ventilated area.
Good ventilation should be maintained in the area around quench-tanks.